escence of her parents, 224 West Eighteenth strees. Artie Mary's father and mother were present and rept blitterly. The house is a plain four story brick. The house is a plain four story brick. The house is a plain four story brick. The house is a plain four story brick had foor. In the main room a large crowd were athered, mostly women. They were most of the urrious sort, and very talkative, giving exaggering accounts of the carnage on the avenue. The com was neatly hung with white; the only ornaments visible were a few playthings of the deceased hid on the mantel. The comm was a plain stained onewood, ornamented with damond shaped comm crews, and was placed near the front windows. Small oblong silver plate hore the following incription:

MARY ANN YORK.
DIED JULY 12, 1871.
AGED II YES, 7 Mos. AND I7 DAYS.

Near the plate was a handsome wreath of momortelles and tube roses, given by some kind sympathizer. The lace of the dead was covered with clotha, saturated with alcohol, to prevent discoloration. Nevertheless the face was black and swollen, the eyelids having the appearance of being dyed. The cheat and neck were also swelled, and the body was passing rapidly into a state of decomposition, owing to the wound in the beast.

Deceased dressed herself on the morning of wednesday, placing on an orange sacque with conflict at Twenty-fi in street. It is supposed that the little girl's show of colors incensed one of the Ribernians, and she was deliberately shot down. The wound is unmistrakably from a pistol ball.

The body was dressed very neatify in white litusion, trimmed at the Groat and sleeves with white satin. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Meeting of the General Committee-Governo

Hoffman Denounced. A special meeting of the General Committee of the ish Democratic Union was hel: last evening in Masonic Hall. Th rteenth street, Anthony A. Grimn in the chair and P. J. Duffy acting as secretary.

The special business for which the meeting was alled was to consider the action of the anthorities in regard to the Orange parade. Very strong feeling was manifested on the subject and denunciaons of Governor Hodman were bitter and general. Several members strongly advocated the passing o Several members strongly advocated the passing of resolutions, pledging the Irish democratic party to not only not susport hoffman, but to use all their influence against him at the next election at which he is a candidate for any office. They openly charged him with being the enemy of the Irish Cathode citiz his and the cause of the rot and shaughter on Wednesday last. They contended that he had no right whatever to the expressed wishes of the majority of its inhabitants and against the promulgated orders of the Mayor.

ants and against the promulgated orders of the Mayor.

Other members, who did not allow themselves to be estried away so much by their feeling, counseled coolness, and princence and suggested that it would be tetter to wait for a week or so till the public sentiment among the frish population calmed down before they took any definite and decisive action in the matter. All, however, seemed to be imbued with the same spirit of hostlinty to the Governor on account of his revoking the order prohibiting the Orange parade. After much debate he horion was laid over till parly next week, when a meeting will be held for the purpose of giving expression to their feeling and opinion on the conduct of the Governor in a set of resolutions. set of resolutions.

After the transaction of some routine business the

WHAT ONE OF THE SEVENTH SAYS.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Knowing your proverbial character for publishing oth sides of any question to the public, thus giving the people an opportunity to know all the facts, I of you the favor to publish the following:-Being member of the eighth company, Seventh regiment, I feel it my duty to say something in benalf of my mpany, as there has been aspersions cast upon it company, as there has been aspersions cast upon it by an officer and members of the Minth regiment. In the first place allow me to say that but a rew of our men fired their pieces, and these only at rioters on the roofs and at the windows of the houses opposite. Our company were deployed as skirmishers on the west side of Fighth avenue, between Twenty-afth and Twenty-sixmi streets, and it is surprising to me as well as to all the members of my company that more of our men were not wounded, considering the careless and indiscriminate fire of the members of the Ninth regiment, and after that the panie-stricken manner in which and after that the panie-stricken manner in which they broke an i fell on to our company, thus breakand after that the panic-stricken manner in which they broke and fell on to our compan, thus breaking it up. As to the onicer of the Ninta, who speaks as one who knows, he must have been very much excited, for we were not on the east side, but on the west side of Fighth avenue, and feether, we did not fire a shot until the Eighty-fourth. Sixth and Ninth regiments had delivered their fire and some of their own men were left igning wounded in the street. We were instructed by our officers if fired upon by the rioters to return the fire, and this we dit, and would do it again under similar circumstances. er similar circumstances.

MEMBER OF THE EIGHTH COMPANY, SEV-ENTH REGIMENT.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Last night four trunks and several cases containing some contenues wearing aparrel, several breach-loading rifles and a quantity of carridges, which had been let at the douse of the cood shepherd, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, third precinct police and removed to the

The foregoing paragraph from the papers of Wednesday, the 12ta inst., conveys an erroneous impression. The suspicious packages were delivered by an unknown colored expressman, who nurried away immediately before he could be questioned. The Mother Superior at once sent for the police captain of the district and placed the articles in his hands. He at her request removed them to the station nouse.

ROUGH ISACE.

Mr. John Ross, Jr., of 546 Hudson street, states that he has been dismissed from the Etna Iron Works, Goerck street, under circumstances that are not very creditable to the patriotic sentiments of his employers. Mr. Ross is a member of the Eighth employers, ar. Ross is a member of the Eighth regiment, Company B (Washington Grays), and he states that very late on Tuesday night he received the order of his superior officer to be on duty at the armory, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. He obeyed the order and remained on duty all day and all night until half past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, when his regiment was dismissed. He went home to rest, and on Friday morning returned to his work, when he was discharged for neglecting his employment. He failed to get any other reason for this sudden and disgraceful dismissal.

DISCHARGE OF MEN ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The statement made in one of the morning jour nais that hundreds of the men in the employ of the Park Commission broke off work during Wednesday and joined the rioters was incorrect. Not one of them leit until driven away by the rioters. A few men working up town under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department did not answer the roll call and were dismissed. It is not known whether they joined the rioters or not.

MEETING OF BROOKLYN HIBERNIANS.

Pursuant to notice published in the newspapers a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ancien Order of Hibernians of the city of Brooklyn was held jast evening at the headquarters of said organiza-tion, Hibernia Balt, Gold street, near Myrile Admission to several members

A SALUTE FOR GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

STRACUSE, N. Y., July 14, 1871. A special despatch to the Courier, dated at Phoenix, Oswego county, this evening, says that one hundred gams are being fired in that village in honor of Governor Hoffman for his action relative to the late riot in New York.

THE RIOT AND THE WATERING PLACES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14, 1971. The New York rlot has caused the most projound ensation at the watering places in this locality. It has been impossible to get a Herald here or at Cape May for the past two days, and reports come to us that they cents for copy has been paid at Palladelphia. The course of the Herald in the premises has been unanimously commended. The different hotels at this place and Cape May are rapidly filling up, and it is confidently expected that all will be filled by next week.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Henderson Young (Negro) in North Carolina.

For the Double Crime of Murder and Arson.

Full Details of the Murder, Arrest, Trial and Conviction of the Criminal.

Young Confesses the Crime and Dies Penitent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14, 1871. One of the most barbarous and atrocious deeds in the records of crime was explated on the scaffold here to-day, when Henderson Young (negro) expired with the hangman's halter round his neck. As the negroes become older in the exercise of their civil rights and the franchise, and as education and all the other accompaniments of civilization progress among them, so also does crime seem to increase. Each new deed of bloodshed is marked by more atrocus, horror and barbarity than those preceding it, and the rapidity with which they occur is fearful and alarming. Murder, rape, arson and the South are now chiefly addicted, and often they are all combined in one heinous and bloody outrage. pursued by the radical Governors of the Southern States, who, by the wholesate and indiscriminate exercise of the pardoning power in the cases of negroes, actually gave them a liceuse to commit crime and outrage, which they did to such an extent as to half justify the acts of the Ku Klux Kians and other lliegal secret societies.

THE CRIME for which Henderson Young died to-day was no exception to all others as a flendish and bloody deed. From the evidence adduced at his trial it appears that Edwin Smith, a white man, and his wife, were the sole occupants of a small house, in which they kept liquors for sale, at a point eight miles from Charlotte, not lar from the Wood gold mine. On the evening of the 27th of December, 1870, Henderson Young, who was working a small farm with other negroes in the neighborhood, came to Smith's house, purchased a bottle of whiskey and changed a bill of large denomination. This gave him an opportunity to see, or, at least, conjecture, what amount of funds the Smiths had on hand, and it was then he conceived and plotted the bloody deed that brought him to the scaffold to-day. As the theory of the marder is established by the evidence, Young returned that night, armed with a gun, and knocked at Smith's door. Smith demand. ea, "Who is there?" to which Young replied, "It's me; open the door, I want to see you." Unfortunately for himself, the unsuspecting man dld as he was requested, and as he stood in the opening, his hand yet notding the door. Young

SHOT HIM THEOUGH THE HEAD, killing him instantly. His body fell in the threshold,

SHOT HIM THROUGH THE HEAD,
killing him instantly. His body fell in the threshold, half in, half out of the house. Mys. Smith, terrified by the report of the gun and the heavy fail of her husband's body, jumped out of bed and screamed, "Murcier! murder! help! help?" but the assassin, who had russed in over the prostrate form of the murdered man, struck her a

TERBIBLE BLOW ON THE HEAD.

Which felled her to the ground, and stifled her cries for mercy and assistance. Exhibiting some signs of animation and consciousness the assassin again struck ner, and repeated his blows until she became thorought in insensible, and both busband and wife lay westering in their own blood, dead to all appearance, on the door of their own blood. With systematic detail the flend then proceeded to ruffe the house. He first examined the contents of a trunk, in which he expected to find what inthe money and valuables the pair possessed; but in this he was disappointed. There was no money in the trunk. Bethinking himself then of the ways and customs of the peor people in the country who have saved a little money, he next investigated the bed, with more success; for under its bead he found secreted \$103, the precious and accumulated earnings of the unfortunate pair for quite a considerable period. After securing this on his person the murderer, in order to who have saved a little money, he next investigated the bed, with more securing this on his person the murder, fled, in the belief that the fire flend would effectually destroy all means by which a solution of the tragedy could be arrived at. But in this his conclusions were lifeting the and then the murderer fied, in the belief that the fire flend would effectually destroy all means by which a solution of the tragedy could be arrived at. But in this his conclusions were lifeting the and then the murder fled, in the belief that the fire flend would effectually destroy all means by which a solution of the tragedy could be arrived at. But in this his conclusions were lifeting the process

house enveloped in flames and the roof latting inHaif an heur afterwards he found the body of Mrs.
Smi'h lying some fiften or twenty steps from the
house.

COLD AND STIFF.

Beneving that life was not extinct. Mr. McCombs at
once built a fire, before which he laid. Mrs. Smith,
and by dint of rubbing and the effects of the heat
she again regained her senses and speech sufficient.
Iy to say, "siy husband was snot in door and my
head has been broken by blows." Passing his hand
over her features, which were covered with congealed blood, McCombs iound that the frontal bones
of the head had been fractured, and that there were
several large and dangerons cuts on other portions of the skull. He then examined the doorway
of the house, where, to his horror, he found the
remnant of the body of the murdered man, half
consumed, fallen through the burning floor to the
earth. Mrs. Smith was carried to a neighbor's,
where her wounds received all the attention it was
possible to give the a, and the next day the

CHARRED REMAINS

of Smith were burled. On the day succeeding the
Coroner had these remains disinterred to hold an
faquest, and, upon a post-mortem examination,
the wad of the gun was found in the wound, proving conclusively that he came to his death by sh-oding. Upon the statements made by Mrs. Smith,
who had now sufficiently recovered to be able to
give evidence, Henderson Young, Dan Young and
Ben Young, three negro brothers, and Rufus
McComb, and another negro, were

ARRESTED FOR MURDER AND ARSON,
and were committed to jail here. A true bill was
found against them all except hen Young, who was
then discharged. The trial, which was a long and
patient one, lasting four days, resulted in the acquittal of Dan Young and Rufus McComb, and the
conviction of Henderson Young. B. Brown and
Captain Arassead Bunnell, all distinguished members of the bar here: but not with standing the ability
of the defence Young was found guilty and sentenced
to be executed to-day.

The CONDENNED MAN
is an ordinary specimen of the g

sustained by the vilianous expression of a countenance that seems to have been chisciled for a murderer.

ADMINISTERING SPIRIFUAL CONSOLATION.

Yesterday evening a colored ciergyman of the
Hard-shell Baptist denomination was admitted to
administer to Young's spiritual wants. Like most
of his class this divine, instead of comforting and
tranquilizing the condemned, fortured him with
ghastly visions of the fature beyond the grave. The
nerves and muscles of the condemned man's face
twitched, his limbs shook, and he wore an expression of agony painful to witness. As if in duty
bound he had made his peace with God, was prepared to die, and he anticipated a life of bluss in the
other world; but even with these assurances on his
hips he was very much agitated and nervous. After
the exhortation of the sable preacher in this condition he passed a sleepless and terrible hight. In
vain he counted nature's sweet restorer, while
around him, in the adjolang cells, the nasal sounds
testified to the peaceful similers of his fellow prisoners. At length

The DAWN of his last DAY

broke through the grating of the jail windows, and
the criminal arose and paced his narrow cell until
the hour for oreaklast arrived. He appeared more
composed than on the preceding evening, but refused to ent anything, and when pressed to one
resolutely shook his head in a self-denying way.
As the morning advanced ne became morose and
sullen, and when questioned as to the crime for
which he was soon to due he doggedly answered.

"I done said all I'se agwine to say bout it. He had
previously

previously MADE A CONFESSION, in which he excuerted all of the parties suspected of being implicated with him, declaring most emphatically that he alone committed the crime. The morning was bright and beautiful, the thermometer minely-three, and the execution private, but, notwithstanding, large crowds of people thronged into town and at an early hour blocked up the thoroughlare fronting the jall yard; indeed, the whole town wore a more lively and animated air on

this banging day than it had for a considerable time previous. Males and females of all ages and colors were drawn here by that morbid and depraved curiosity to be near, at least, the dving agonles of a fellow creature they could not witness. Barrooms, ice cream and soda water saloons and water melon venders drove a thriving trade with the heated and sweltering crowd, which stood heroically gaping and storing at nothing, under almost vertical rays of a tropical sun. The wall enclosing the jail yard being low, and sheriff White being of an economical turn of mind, he did not build an enclosure or scaffold, to ensure the double purpose of the execution and its privacy. He hit, however, on a most novel expedient.

THE SCAFFOLD.

In one corner of the yard stands a square brick structure, fourteen by fourteen, with a conical roof, known as the smoke house. In this he determined to nave the execution. Two uprights, about five feet high, were driven in the earth near the centre of the house. The tops of these were grooved, and in these grooves a trap, with an a le attached to one side of it, worked. This trap was supported in a horizontal position by a rope, which ran over another upright about ten test high, and was secured near its base. This rope being cut, the trap ieli; but a more miserable, shiftless and contemptible affair I never witnessed. It was rickety, insecure, and showed in its construction, which was begun and completed in half an hour this morning, a torough indifference as to the tortures of the criminal and an inhumanity not to be expected in a civilized community. The hours wore away, and by noon the vicinity of the jail was a living mass of the criminal as he passed from the jail to the snoke house, a distance of about thirty yards, while the officials exhibited a quiet carelessness as to the criminal as he passed from the jail to the snoke house, a distance of about thirty yards, while the officials exhibited a quiet carelessness as to the criminal of heavy when the hare rude bods had been withdra

prisoners.

"Farewell" farewell" he said, "and may God bless you. I am going to leave you now, right away, but I am net alraid. I thank the Lord I am

nway, but I am not airaid. I thank the Lord I am ready."

The prisoners all responded "Fareweil?" in quite a sotting and sorrowful naturer.

With a nicce of cord none too long Young was then pinioned at the chows by the Sheriff, after which his shirt collar was unbuttoned and his throat and breast bared. He was encumbered with no other clothes than a cotton shirt, old pants, shoes and an old slouch dat. The Sheriff then put the noose over his head and experimented as to how it would work, consulting the jailer meanwhile. During this operation Young misintained a stolid composure.

He was then marched down the stairs—the Sheriff holding the other end of the haiter—across the jail yard and into the narrow smoke house where the iscandid was. He ascended four steps of the ladder, and was on the shaky drop. About thirty persons crowded after the crimnal into the house, filling the space within, round the drop, and a number thronged the door. Sheriff white stood carefully on the edge of the drop, and tied the rope over a crossbeam, allowing about four and a half feet fail. Young was then asked if he had anything to say, in response to which he forgave everybody, asked forgiveness himself, declared he was ready to die, expressed a desire to be soon in the reams of bliss, and thanked the Sheriff, jailer, and their associates. This was all said in a voice treabling with emotion. The rope was then adjusted, the black cap drawn over the features, and, as the town clock told one, there was a click of a hatchet, and

The rope, which was made of cotton, stretched considerably, the knot supped to the oack of the neck, and the body swubg to and fro a distance of two feet. Singular to say, in the case of strangulation there were but few struggles. The legs only were drawn up convulsively once or twice, while the bands shot down and there remained as if tied to the legs. Breathing ceased in five minutes, and in twenty-five minutes lie was declared extinct and the body was cut down.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Counterfelting-A Curious Case.

Before Commissioner Shields, Yesterday a man named T. Rose made a complaint to Commissioner Shields that a \$50 counterfeit bill had been passed on him under the following circumstances:-Rose went into a fare bank in the Bowery, and engaging in play, won \$90. Having passed in his checks he was paid that amount, which included a \$50 bill. With this money he started on a tour of amusement to Saratoga, and when he came to settle his hotel account he offered the \$50 bill in question in payment, whereupon he was told the bill was bad, Mr. Rose now found himself in a difficulty; but meeting with a friend, he borrowed from him enough to extricate himself from the dilemma, an i bring him on to New York. Having arrived here, he forthwith went to the party from whom he said he had got the bill; but that person denied having ever given him a \$50 bill at all. Mr. Rose then made a complaint to the Commissioner; but that genteman, before issuing any warrant, sent the bill to Messrs. Clarke, the brokers, for examination. They pronounced it to be good, and gave Mr. Rose geaune money for it in exchange. It is needless to say that no warrant was issued upon the complaint. Mr. Rose went away rejoicing, and report says that he samied" at Delmonico's with several deputy marshals, who drank his health most enthustastically. the Bowery, and engaging in play, won \$90. Hav-

Charge of Smuggling.

The United States vs. Joseph P. Levi .- The defendant, who had been charged with smuggling a

Charge of Obstructing a Deputy Marshal. The United States vs. Leacis Higgins .- The defendant, who holds the position of captain of the canal boat H. B. Miller, was charged before the Commissioner with resisting and obstructing a Commissioner with resisting and obstructing a united States Deputy Marshal while the latter was acting in the discharge of his duty. The canal boat was ibelied and in charge of an officer named Fartel!. It is claimed by the prosecution that the captain resisted the keeper, and procured his arrest in New Jersey on an accusation that he intended to steal the canal boat. Subsequently Mr. Fisk, Chief Deputy of Marshal Sharpe, took possession of the boat and had it conveyed to New York. Higgins was held to await an examination.

SUPREMS COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. The General Term met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, and, after rendering the following decisions, adjourned till next Monday.

James M. Boyd vs. Louis Schlimger et al.—

Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to ablde event, unless plainiff consents to modification abide event, unless plaintiff consents to modification of judgment, so as to direct a specific performance as to the whole property sold, and on payment of the whole consideration money provided to be naid by the contract, in which case the judgment will be so modified, without costs of appeal.

Find Bailey et at vs. John T. Martin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, Charles G. Lauvence et al. vs. The American National Baile, some

Charles G. Lawrence et al. vs. The American Nitional Bank.—Same. Jacob L. Wyckoff vs. The Queens County Ferry Company.—Same. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS

> Decision. By Judge Cardozo.

James T. Tapscott vs. William D. Morgan. COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore. Hendrickson vs. Kelly .- Order granted. Horsemann vs. Lippmann .- Order for commis on. Sash rs. Teller.—Motion granted. Carlana es. Reid.—Reierence ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. Assistant District Attorney Tweed conducted the

prosecution yesterday in this Court. Thomas De Ray was tried and convicted of bur giary in the third degree. The testimony was brief, but very conclusive. On the morning of the 1st inst. police officers were informed that the cloth establishment of the Messrs. Feldman, 432 Broome street, was entered by burgiars, and upon repairing thinher they found that the wooden grating leading to the basement was forced open. The officers en tered the premises and saw De Ray and his confed

tered the premises and saw De Ray and his confectrate, William Taylor, concealed, and upon searching
the store formidable burgiars' instruments were
found. The Recorder imposed the highest penalty
of the law upon De Ray, which was five years in the
State Prison. Taylor, who was jointly indicted,
then pleaded gulty, and in consequence of his doing
so saved himself six months' imprisonment, his
sentence being four years and six months.

ALMOST A WIPE MURDER.

Edward Walls was indicted for a felomous assault
upon h s wife, Mary Walls, of No. 3 West Washington square, by stabbing her on the 9th of June three
times in the right side and three times in the left
side with a knife. She was confined in the hospital
some time. He pleaded guilty to an assault with a
dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harin,
and was sent to the State Prison for four years.
Thomas E. Brown, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing \$12 and a silver waten worth \$16
from Michael Kelly, on the 3d inst. uhended guilty
to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison
for two years and six months.

Henry King Dieaded guilty to petty larceny from

the person to stealing on the 7th of this month as from the pocket of Ruth M. Baker. His Honor said that had it not been for the fact that reliable proof was furnished to him of the good antecedents and respectable connections of the accused, he would have sent him to the State Prison for five years. The punishment was mitigated to two years' imprisonment in the Fententiary.

Peter Guirard, a Frenchman, minus an arm, was placed on trial charged with shooting at officer Schuyler, of the Thireenth precinct, on the 5th inst., with a pistol. The officer stated that about three o'clock in the morning, while on duty in the street, he asked the prisoner what his business was, whereupon Guirand drew a loaded revolver and placed it near his throat. As the defendant did not cock the pistol the jury convicted him of a simple assault. It was evident that the prisoner, being a foreigner, did not fully understand the officer's intentions, and the Recorder, who is a keen judge of human nature, dealt lemently with Guirand by sending fifm to the City Prison for ten days.

An Acquittal.

James Nugent was tried and acquitted of a charge

sending him to the City Prison for ten days.

AN ACQUITTAL.

James Nugent was tried and acquitted of a charge of stealing from Joan Gamble, on the 5th inst., \$82. The complainant, who was askeep upon a pier, did not see him tax: the money, but a bright intelligent boy swore that Nugert took something out of Gamble's pocket and ran away.

The Recorder observed, after the rendition of the verdict, that the accused might go, although the case was as clear a one as ever was tried before him.

him.

The Recorder will discharge the petty jury on Monday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

On 'Change to-day wheat was irregular in the various grades, but without important change. The cotton market was firm and better, in sympathy with the activity of the Liverpool market.

THE COTTON CROP-OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS. The July report on cotton of the Agricultural Bu-

While no estimate can be authoritively made at this time the conclusions are that, with the reduc-tion in average, the continuance of the same condierop of 3,200,600 bales; with a season of average, length, 2,000,600, while an early frost and an uniavorable season may reduce the crop to 2,500,000 THE NEW LOAN.

Important advices have been received from Washington on the subject of the new loan. According to these statements Secretary Boutwell has ordered new bonds, because a sufficient supply to meet any probable subscription in the immediate future is advertising agent from Groton to suspend all advertising of the loan during July till forther orders. He further states he has received but one letter from Judge Richardson, and that does not give any indications of his mission in Europe being successful. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were \$5,000.

Money was easy at two to three per cent, and business on stocks was largely done at the lower

Prime paper is quoted 4 a 6 per cent discount. Foreign exchange showed more steadiness on the basis of 110% a 110% for prime sixty day sterling and 110% a 110% for sight bills.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs.

GOLD STRONG-112 A 112%. The gold market was strong and underwent a reaction from the oversales induced yesterday by the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount. The largeness of the specie shipment to-morrow also assisted the rise. The course of the market is

shown in the table:	
10 A. M 112	2:55 A. M
10:30 A. M11236	3 P. M1121/4
11 A. M112	4 P. M1121/4
12 M11214	5 P. M
1 P. M11214	5:80 P. M 112% a 112%
2 P. M	
. In the gold loan marke	t the rates ranged from 2
per cent for carrying to	1-64 for borrowing. The

operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as fol-
 Gold cleared
 \$69,636,000

 Gold balances
 1,818,430

 Currency balances
 2,045,206

THE SPECIE ENGAGEMENTS. The following are the specie engagements for shipment to Europe to-morrow, as reported at the close ot business this evening:—
Steamship Rhein. \$350,000
Steamship City of London. 76,000
Steamship Algeria 230,000

The government list was strong, in sympathy with the finer tone of the gold market, and prices

averaged an improvement of about one-eighth per cent, closing finally as follows:-- United States currency sixes, 114% a 114%; do., 1881, registered, 114% a 115; do. do., coupon, 114% a 115; do. 1131/4 a 1135/4; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 1143/4 a 114½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 1151/2 a 1133/2; do. do., registered, January and July, 1121/4 a 1121/4; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 1121/4 a 1121/4; do. do., 1867, do. do., 1123/4 a 1123/4; do. do., 1868, do. do., 1123/ a 1123/; do. ten-forties, registered, 111% a 112; do. do., coupon, 112% a 112%.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull and without feature. The following were the closing street quotations, inclusive of those of the leading railway and municipal bonds:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 71 a 72; do. new, 71 a 711; Virginia, ex conpon, 66% a 67; do. new, 71 a 71%; do. registered stock, old, 54% a 55%; Georgia sixes, 86 a 88; do. sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45% a 46%; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 36; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 27 a 2714; do. special tax, 20 a 2014; Missouri sixes, 97% a 98; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 9814; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. eights, 85 a 90; do. Pentientiary sevens, 70 a 73; do. raffroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 77 a 80; do. new, January and July, 58 a 59; do. do., April and October, 61 a 62; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 52 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 87 a 89; do. interest eights, 81 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 67 a 69; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 82 a 86; do. second mortgage eights, 76 a 78; New Orleans and Jackson Railroad first mortgage, 86 a 88; do. second mortgage, 77 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 88; do. second mortgage, 74 a 76; Greenville and Columbia Raitroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 56 a 58; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 74; Witmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 55% a 57; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 77 a 19; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 58; Savannah city sevens, 85 a 88; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 73; do. issued to raffroads, sixes, 71 a 72; do. sevens, 66

The stock market was strong, but intensely dull. Wabash was the prominent feature and advanced to 59% on a reported large increase in the earnings of the road. Rock Island, which was made scarce for delivery in speculative contracts and loaned generally at flat and at a small consideration for its use, rose to 108%. Lake Shore sympathized with Wabash and advanced to 103%. firm and rose to 112. The average improvement elsewhere was small, but was generally maintained to the close of business. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks

| Lake Shore | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 2934 58 4435

during the day:-

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The report of the Michigan Central Rairroad Company for the year ending May 31, 1871, shows that the gross earnings of the main line in 1870-71 excecled those of the previous year by \$270,782, the gross earnings of all the lines by \$712,836, and that the gross expenses of all the lines have been greater by \$847.096, leaving the net earnings less by \$134,269.

 Net bonded debt
 \$1,850,655

 The capital steek now stands at
 \$14,605,848

 The bonded debt is
 3,324,988
 Bonded debt and slock together. \$17,990,836 Or, less the amount in sinking funds. 1,474,383

The stock has been increased since tast year by \$1,139,000, made necessary to meet the cost of the various works here. In aliaded to, and by \$301,000 by conversions of bonds, in all.

Addition to this, however, are the amounts of the bonds secured upon the trioutary roads herein mentioned, viz., bonds bearing eight per cent on the Grand River Valley Railroad.

Bonds secured on Air Line from Jackson to Niles.

1,900,000

Bonds secured on Air Line from Jackson to Niles. 1,900,000

Bonds on Kalamazoo and South Haven Fond. T10,000
Bonds on Joliet Branch. S00,000 THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway

Donds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883, 221, Tel & Wab equip bds. \$1 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$2 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$2 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$2 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$3 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$4 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$5 to New York Cen 6's, 1887, \$5 to New York Cen 7's, 1873, 193 to New

Friday, July 14-10:15 A. M. 12:15 o'Clock P. M.

One o'Clock P. M.

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M. 58% a 58% Northwesterapt 99% a 90% 44% a 44% Rock Island. 108% a 108% 96% a 93% St. Paul. 59% a 59% 91% a 11% St. Paul. 59% a 59% 26% a 25% Wabash 59% a 59% a 24% a 44% a 44%

COMMERCIAL REPORT

ASHES.—The demand continued light, but the limited amount of stock enabled holders to maintain prices. Small parcels command \$6.75 a \$7.25 for pots and \$9 a \$9.25 for

CANDLES were steady, but inactive, at 28c. a 29c. per lb.

and 29c. for patent sperm.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio and Santes was fair. The of lac. per B. The sales were at full prices and comprised 100 bags Rio, per steamer Ptolemy; 1,500 bags do., per S. L. Firsgerald, and 2,000 bags do. per Italy, on private terms Business was somewhat impeded by the detention of the steamer's samples at Quarantine. We quote:—Rio, ordinary eargoes, 101c. a 104c.; fair do., 105c. a 1te.; good do., 114c. a 114c.; primedo. Ec. a 124c.; extreme range for lots, 104c. a 15d.c. sold, per lb., in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit. Java (government bags). Bc. a u.c.; do. grass mats, 185c. a 25c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15d.c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16d.c.; S. Demingo (gold, in bond, 15d.c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16d.c.; S. Demingo (gold, in bond, 25c.; a 16d.c.; Costa Ric., 15d.c.; Curacoa, 18c. a 16d.; Savannia, 15c. a 15d.c.; Curacoa, 18c. a 16d.

Mexican, 18c. a 16c.; Savanila, 13c. a 153c.; Curacoa, 18c. a 16c.

a 16c.

COPPER.—The demand for American ingot was less active, but prices were sustained. The sales comprise 1,000,000 hbs. Lake, partly for forward delivery, at 22c. per 10. We quote:—Old sheathing, 20c. a 21c.; new sheathing, 20c.; boits, 33c.; nails, 50c. a 38c.; yellow metal, new sheathing, 20c.; do., nais, 22c.; do., boits, 24c.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot was decidedly more active. More favorable reports from Liverpool silmulated an export demand, which resulted in the sale of several large lines of low grade cotton. The offerings were limited, and, with more buyers than sellers, prices advanced 1c. per 1b. on all qualities. The market for future deliveries was active and somewhat exclude under frequent fluctuations. Prices advanced 3c. a 3c. per 1b., at which improvement the market closed firm. The sales were as follows:—

1c-Days.—Lost Evening.—Total.

Export 10-by 10-by

St. Louis flow extra
St. Louis straight extra
St. Louis choice double extra

SERDS.—There has been very little inquiry since our last, excepting for Calcuta linseed, of which 5b) bars were soid at \$2.25 in store. Clover was nominal at 10 jec. a He. per lb., and timothy at \$4.50 per bushel.

Tallow was quiet, but without noticeable change; unimportant sales were made at 10 jec. a 9 jec.

WHINGER.—Receipts, 425 bbis. The market was more active and firm at Mbyc. a 95c; vales, 250 bbis.

WOOL.—There has been considerable more activities and surject share our less than 10 jec.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 201c. a 201c. Net receipts, 1,345, gross, 1,345, Sales, 1,546, Stock, 82,182. Net receipts, 1,345 the week, 6,531; gross, 7,533. Exports—Fo Great Britain, 57; constina, 7,542. Sales of the week, 9,550. Cotton—No demand; middlings, 30c. Net receipts, 18 bales Exports constwise, 50. Sales, 125. Stock, 5,557 bales. Ne receipts of the week, 929; caports constwise, 1,833. Sales o the week, 500.

Spirits of turpentine quiet at 46c. Rosin frm, \$2.50 for strained, \$5 for No. 1, \$3 for No. 2, \$5 for pale. Crade turpentine frm, \$2 for hard, \$5 50 for yellow dip and \$4.25 for virgin. Tar firm at \$3.

virgin. Tar firm at \$3.

Logisville, July 14, 1871.

Tobacco very active. Sales, 175 fibds; lugs. 85 a 36 75; low to medium leat. \$7 a \$12; far to good cutting, \$13 75 a \$25; medium bright wrappers, \$6 30.

Cleveland, July 14, 1871.

Petroleum weaker, \$5 60 a \$5 65; reduced unchanged.

Februleum weaker, 85 60 a \$5 65; refined unchanged.

Flour quiet. Wheat declined let a life; No. 2, \$1 17 a s \$1 17 \$4. c, cash; close i, \$1 17. July; during the atternoon heavy as \$1 18 \$40. a \$1 10. July; during the atternoon constraint, current state of the constraint of the con

202,000 do, cora, 27,000 do, cats, 2,000 do, ryc, 2,000 do, barley, 6,000 hogs.

Flour 25c, lower on all grades but white winter, suces 1 800 bbis, at \$7 for No. I suring, \$7 50 for amber winter, \$8 for white winter, \$8 for for double extra. Wheat duit suces 1,000 bushels red winter at \$1 43, and two cars No. 1 Minwankes club, \$1 40, Corn duit, sales 1,300 bushels at 655c, a 65c. Oats, barrey, rye and peas quiet. Corn meal—\$1 50 for boiled, \$1 40 for unboiled per cut. Millredu in fair demand; shorts, \$22; shipsings, \$25 a \$25; unboilings, \$23 a \$30; per ton. Highwines, \$25c. Canal freights—Flour 30c., wheat 75c., corn 65c. to New York; lumber, \$3 to Roston 55c., to New York Rullread Treights—Flour to Roston 55c., to New York Rullread Treights—Flour to Roston 55c., to New York 20c., to Albany 35c. Beccipts by laxe—45, 000 bushels wereat, 1,000 do, corn, 1,39,000 feet immor.

TOMRS POLICE COURT.

Forging Merchants' Orders-Borrowing Bedsteads-A Multiplicity of Charges. Before Judge Hogan.

A young man named Joseph Sidelt was charged by Henry P. Williams, of the firm of Hoffman & Williams, with obtaining goods from them under false pretences. It appeared that Sidell represented himself as in the employ of a firm they knew, saying he was ordered to come there and take knew, saying he was ordered to come there and take away seventeen bedsteads, at the same time presenting an order for the property. Not suspecting any fraud, Messrs, Heffman & Williams and sold them to a man in the farmiture trade. Charles G. Woler also made a complaint again t sidel to the effect that he obtained two clocks from him in sometiming like the same manner and likewise disposed of them. There are a number of other charges pending against him, which will be ordered to-day.